

CENSUS OF AUSTRALIAN SNAKES WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES.

BY WILLIAM MACLEAY, F.L.S., &c.

In a very interesting collection of mammals and reptiles lately sent to me by J. A. Boyd, Esq., of Ripple Creek, Ingham, in Northern Queensland, I have found two species of Snakes not hitherto recorded. Their descriptions are as follows:—

DIPSAS BOYDII.

Ventral plates.....	252
Sub-caudal .....	90/90
Anal plate .....	entire.
Scales in.....	19 rows
Total length .....	3 feet 11 inches.
Tail .....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Form slender and compressed behind the head, the rest of the body more robust and less compressed than in *D. fusca*. Head large, broad, much broader than the neck. Head shields much as in *D. fusca*, the anterior ocular large, intervening between the superciliary and the posterior frontals; the two posterior oculars very small; ten upper labials, the fourth, fifth and sixth touching the orbit; superciliaries much narrowed in front, triangular. Mouth much curved.

The colour is of a tolerably uniform dark olive brown, paler and more yellowish on the belly.

## DIEMENIA ATRA.

Ventral plates.....	180
Sub-caudal .....	68/68
Anal .....	2
Scales in.....	15 rows.
Total length .....	40 inches.
Tail.....	9 inches.
Head ..	1 inch.

Body rather slender, the neck not narrower than the head, the tail very slender. The posterior nasal shield of triangular form, meeting the anterior ocular, which is very large, and completely separating the frontal from the labial shields; the inferior of the two posterior oculars is the longest; the third and fourth labials abut on the eye.

Colour jet black on the upper surface, and leaden black on the belly; the labial shields, the under surface of the head, and the first three or four ventral plates are yellowish; the tail is red towards the tip.

The other Snakes in Mr. Boyd's collection were *Liasis amythystinus*, *Tropidonotus picturatus*, *Dendrophis bilorealis*, *Pseudechis porphyriacus*, and *Hoplocephalus nigrescens*.

Of *Dendrophis bilorealis* I received several specimens, and an examination of them has shown that the name I have given to the species on account of the divided or double loreal shields is rather unfortunate, as the peculiarity is not by any means constant.

I subjoin a list of all the known Australian Snakes. Since the publication of Krefft's "Snakes of Australia," in 1869, many additions have been made to the Fauna but no attempt has, as far as I know, been made to revise the list. I believe, therefore, that the present census will be found useful to all who take an interest in the Herpetology of the country.

## OPHIDIA.

## DIVISION I. NON-VENOMOUS SNAKES.

## A. LAND SNAKES.

## Family. TYPHLOPIDÆ.

*(Blind Snakes and Slow Worms.)*

## Genus. TYPHLOPS. Schn.

## 1. TYPHLOPS AUSTRALIS. Gray.

Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 18.

*Syn. T. Pressi* Jan. Icon, libr. 1, pl. V., fig. 2. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 19, pl. V., fig. 9-9a.*Hab.*—West Australia (Gray.) South East Coast of New South Wales (Krefft.)

## 2. TYPHLOPS BICOLOR. Schmidt.

Peters Monatsb. der Berl. Akad. Wiss., 1860, pl. 81, Jan. Icon. libr. 4., pl. IV., V., fig. 3.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 19, pl. V., figs. 10, 13, 13a.

*Hab.*—Melbourne, Victoria.

## 3. TYPHLOPS BITUBERCULATUS. Peters.

Monatsb. der Akad. Wiss. Berlin.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 17.

*Hab.*—South Australia.

## 4. TYPHLOPS GUNTHERI. Peters.

Monatsb. der Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865, p. 259, fig. 1.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 17.

*Hab.*—North Australia, Cape York.

## 5. TYPHLOPS NIGRESCENS. Gray,

Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 136.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 17, pl. 5., figs. 12, 12a, 26. *Syn. T. polygrammicus* Schleg.—Krefft (loc. cit.) *T. Russellii* Jan.—Krefft (loc. cit.), pl. V., fig. 11. *T. Temminckii*, Jan. Icon.

*Hab.*—Neighbourhood of Sydney.

## 6. TYPHLOPS UNGUIROSTRIS. Peters.

Monatsb. der Akad. Wis. Berlin., 1867, p. 708, fig. 3.

*Hab.*—Queensland.

## 7. TYPHLOPS WIEDII. Peters.

Monatsb. der Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867, p. 24.

*Hab.*—Brisbane.

## Family. BOIDÆ.

## Genus. MORELIA. Gray.

## 8. MORELIA SPILOTES.

(*The Diamond Snake.*)

Gray, Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus., p. 85.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 29, pls. 1 and V., figs. 1, 2.

*Hab.*—East Coast of New South Wales.

## 9. MORELIA VARIEGATA.

(*The Carpet Snake.*)

Gray, Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus., p. 86.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 31, pl. II.

*Hab.*—Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and inland parts of New South Wales.

## Genus. LIASIS. Gray.

## 10. LIASIS AMETHYSTINUS. Gray.

Zool. Misc., 44.—Dum. and Bibr. Erp. Gen., VI., 432.—Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 91.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, pl. V., figs. 5, 5a.

*Hab.*—North Australia, Cape York, Herbert River, Islands of Torres Straits.

## 11. LIASIS CHILDRENI. Gray.

Zool. Misc. 44.—Dum. and Bibr. Erp. gen. VI., 438. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus., p. 92. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 34.

*Hab.*—North-West Australia, Port Essington.

## 12. LIASIS CORNWALLISIUS. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) III., p. 85, fig. 1.

*Hab.*—Cornwallis Island, Torres Straits.

## 13. LIASIS FUSCUS. Peters.

Monatsb. der Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1873, p. 607.

*Hab.*—Port Bowen, Queensland.

## 14. LIASIS MACULOSUS. Peters.

Monatsb. der Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1873, p. 608.

*Hab.*—Rockhampton, Port Mackay, and Bowen.

## 15. LIASIS OLIVACEA. Gray.

Zool. Misc. 45-54. --Dum. and Bibr. Erp. gen. VI., 442. Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 92. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 35.

*Hab.*—Sir Charles Hardy's Island.

## Genus. ASPIDIOTES. Krefft.

## 16. ASPIDIOTES MELANOCEPHALUS. Krefft.

Snakes of Australia, p. 33, pls. III. and V., fig. 4.

*Hab.*—Port Denison, northward to Cape York.

## 17. ASPIDIOTES RAMSAYI. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, Vol. VI., p. 813.

*Hab.*—Bourke, Upper Darling River.

## Genus. NARDOA. Gray.

## 18. NARDOA GILBERTI. Gray.

Zool. Misc. 45, 54.—Dum. and Bibr. Erp. gen. VI., 446. Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 93. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 35, pl. V., figs. 3, 3a.

*Hab.*—Port Denison, Port Darwin,

## Family. COLUBRIDÆ.

Genus. CORONELLA. Schl.

## 19. CORONELLA AUSTRALIS. Gunth.

Cat. Colub. Snakes Brit. Mus, p. 40. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 20.

*Hab.*—North Australia. (Gunther.)

Genus. HERBERTOPHIS. Macleay.

## 20. HERBERTOPHIS PLUMBEUS. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, Vol. VIII., p. 434.

*Hab.*—Herbert River District, Queensland.

Genus. ZAMENOPHIS. Gunth.

## 21. ZAMENOPHIS AUSTRALIS. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 1872, IX., p. 21.

*Hab.*—Cape York.

Genus. TROPIDONOTUS. Kuhl.

## 22. TROPIDONOTUS PICTURATUS. Schleg.

Gray Zool. Misc., p. 54.—Dum. and Bibr. Erp. gen. VII., p. 602. Gunth. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus., p. 70. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 20, pl. V., figs. 8, 8a.

*Hab.*—North and North-east Australia, Wide Bay, Clarence River,

## 23. TROPIDONOTUS ANGUSTICEPS. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, Vol. VIII., p. 433.

*Hab.*—Herbert River District, Queensland.

## Family. DENDROPHIDÆ.

(*Tree Snakes.*)

Genus. DENDROPHIS. Boie.

## 24. DENDROPHIS BILOREALIS. Macleay.

Proc. Lin. Soc. New South Wales. Vol. VIII., p. 435.

*Hab.*—Herbert River District, Queensland.

25. *DENDROPHIS CALLIGASTRA*. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3.) Vol. 20, p. 53. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 25.

*Hab.*—Cape York, Islands of Torres Straits.

26. *DENDROPHIS DARNLEYENSIS*. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales. Vol. II., p. 38.

*Hab.*—Darnley Island, Endeavour River?

27. *DENDROPHIS GRACILIS*. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales Vol. I, p. 15.

*Hab.*—Townsville, Queensland.

28. *DENDROPHIS OLIVACEA*. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales. Vol. II., p. 220.

*Hab.*—Port Darwin.

29. *DENDROPHIS PUNCTULATA*. Gray.

(*Green Tree Snake.*)

Gunth. Cat. Sna. Brit. Mus., p. 149.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 23, pls. IV. and V., figs. 6, 6a.

*Hab.*—Coast Districts of New South Wales.

Family. *DIPSADIDÆ*.

Genus. *DIPSAS*. Gray.

30. *DIPSAS BOYDII*. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales. Vol. IX., p. 548.

*Hab.*—Herbert River District, Queensland.

31. *DIPSAS FUSCA*. Gray.

Zool. Misc., 1842, p. 54. Gunth. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus., p. 171.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 26, pl. V., figs. 7, 7a.

*Syn. Tryglyphoden flavescens*. Dum. and Bibr. Erp. Gen., p. 1880.

*Hab.*—New South Wales and Queensland.

32. *DIPSAS IRREGULARIS*. Merr.

Gunth. Cat. Snakes, Brit. Mus., p. 172.

*Syn. Triglyphodon irregularis*. Dum. and Bibr. VII., p. 1072.

*Hab.*—Cornwallis and Murray Islands, Torres Straits (Gunther.)

## B. WATER SNAKES.

Family. HOMALOPSIDÆ.

*(Fresh water Snakes.)*

Genus. CERBERUS. Cuv.

33. CERBERUS AUSTRALIS. Gray.

Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 65.—Kreffl, Snakes of Australia,  
p. 22.*Hab.*—Port Essington, Port Darwin.

Genus. MYRON. Gray.

34. MYRON RICHARDSONII. Gray,

Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 70.—Kreffl, Snakes of Australia,  
p. 23.*Hab.*—North West Australia.

Genus. FORDONIA. Gray.

35. FORDONIA VARIABILIS. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales. Vol. II., p. 219.

*Hab.*—Port Darwin.

## DIVISION II. VENOMOUS SNAKES.

## A. LAND SNAKES.

Family. ELAPIDÆ.

Genus. DIEMENIA. Gray.

36. DIEMENIA ASPIDORHYNCHIA. McCoy.

Prod. Zool. Vict., Dec. III., pl. 23, fig. 4.

*Hab.*—Victoria.



## 37. DIEMENIA ATRA. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, *antea*, p. 549.

*Hab.*—Herbert River District, Queensland.

## 38. DIEMENIA FEROX. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, Vol. VI., p. 812.

*Hab.*—Bourke, Upper Darling River.

## 39. DIEMENIA MICROLEPIDOTA. McCoy.

Prod. Zool. Vict., Dec. III., pl. 23, figs. 2, 3.

*Hab.*—Junction of Murray and Darling.

## 40. DIEMENIA MULLERI. Schleg.

Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 41. Gunth. Cat. Brit. Mus., p., 213.

*Syn. Pseudelaps Mülleri.* Dum. and Bibr. VII., p. 1233.

*Hab.*—New Guinea, North Australia.

## 41. DIEMENIA OLIVACEA. Gray.

Zool. Misc., p. 54. Gunth. Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 212. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 39, pl. VI., figs. 9, 9a.

*Hab.*—Port Essington, Port Darwin, Port Denison.

## 42. DIEMENIA PSAMMOPHIS. Schleg.

Gunth. Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 212. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 28.

*Syn. Pseudelaps psammophideus.* Dum. and Bibr.

*Hab.*—North Australia, Port Essington.

## 43. DIEMENIA RETICULATA. Gray.

Zool. Misc. p. 54. Gunth. Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 212. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 40, pl. XII., fig. 10.

*Syn. Elaps psammophis.* Schlegel.

*Hab.*—From the Murray to Rockhampton, very abundant about Sydney.

## 44. DIEMENIA SUPERCILIOSA. Fisher.

*(The Brown Snake.)*

Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 41, pls. VII. and XI., figs. 10, 10a.

*Syn. Pseudelaps Sordellii and Kubingi*, Jan. *Diemenia annulata*, Gunth. Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 212. *Furina textilis*, Krefft, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1862.

*Hab.*—All Australia.

## 45. DIEMENIA TORQUATA. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. XX., p. 130. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 43, pl. XII., figs. 11, 11a.

*Hab.*—Percy Islands, north-east coast.

Genus. PSEUDONAJA. Gunth.

## 46. PSEUDONAJA NUCHALIS. Gunth.

Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 227. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 44, pl. XII., fig. 13.

*Hab.*—Port Essington, Port Darwin.

## 47. PSEUDONAJA AFFINIS. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), Vol. IX., p. 35, pl. IV., fig. C.

*Hab.*—Australia, locality not given.

Genus. PSEUDECHIS. Wagler.

## 48. PSEUDECHIS AUSTRALIS. Gray.

Gunth. Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. XII., p. 362.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 47, pl. VII., figs. 11-11a.

*Hab.*—Murray River and Port Denison.

## 49. PSEUDECHIS DARWINIENSIS. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. II., p. 220.

*Hab.*—Port Darwin.

## 50. PSEUDECHIS PORPHYRIACUS. Shaw.

*(The Black Snake.)*

Gunth. Cat. Snakes, Brit. Mus., p. 218.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 46, pls. VIII. and XI., fig. 8.—M'Coy Prod. Zool., Vict., Dec. 1, pl. 1.

*Syn. Naja australis.* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 55.

*Hab.*—All Australia.

## 51. PSEUDECHIS SCUTELLATUS. Peters.

Monatsb. der Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867, p. 710.

*Hab.*—Rockhampton.

## Genus. BRACHYSOMA. Gunther.

## 52. BRACHYSOMA DIADEMA. Schleg.

Gunth. Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3.) Vol. XI., p. 23.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 48, pl. XII., fig. 12.

*Syn. Elaps ornata* Gray, *Furina diadema* Dum. and Bibr., *Rabdion occipitale* Girard, *Glyphodon ornatus* Gunther.

*Hab.*—New South Wales and Queensland.

## 53. BRACHYSOMA SIMILE. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales. Vol. II., p. 221.

*Hab.*—Port Darwin.

## 54. BRACHYSOMA TRISTE. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3.) Vol. XI., p. 24.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 50.—Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales. Vol. II., p. 113.

*Syn. Glyphodon tristis.* Gunth. Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 211.

*Hab.*—Cape York, North East Coast.

## Genus. FURINA. Dum. and Bibr.

## 55. FURINA BIMACULATA. Dum. and Bibr.

Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 51.

*Syn. Brachysoma bimaculatum.* Gunth. Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 229.

*Hab.*—West Australia.

56. *FURINA BICUCULLATA*. McCoy.

Prod. Zool. Vict., Dec. IV., pl. 32.

*Hab.*—Murray District.Genus. *RHINELAPS*. Gunther.57. *RHINELAPS FASCIOLATUS*. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), Vol. IX., p. 34, pl. V., fig. B.

*Hab.*—West Australia.Genus. *BRACHYUROPHIS*. Gunther.58. *BRACHYUROPHIS AUSTRALIS*. Gunth.Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. XV., p. 97. Krefft,  
Snakes of Australia, p. 52, pl. XI., figs. 3, 3a, 3b.*Syn. Simotes australis*, Krefft Proc. Zool. Soc., 1864.*Hab.*—Clarence River, Burdekin River.59. *BRACHYUROPHIS SEMIFASCIATA*. Gunth.Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1863, XI., p. 21, pl. 3, and 1865,  
XV., p. 97.*Hab.*—Perth, West Australia.Genus. *PETRODYMON*. Krefft.60. *PETRODYMON CUCULLATUM*. Krefft.

Snakes of Australia, p. 72, pl. VI., figs. 10, 10a.

*Syn. Diemansia cucullata*, Gunth.*Hab.*—Sydney, East Coast north to Wide Bay.Genus. *CACOPHIS*. Gunther.61. *CACOPHIS BLACKMANNI*. Krefft.Proc. Zool. Soc. 1869.—Snakes of Australia, p. 77, pl. XII.,  
fig. 9.*Hab.*—Pine Mountains, Queensland.62. *CACOPHIS FORDEI*. Krefft.Proc. Zool. Soc., 1869.—Snakes of Australia, p. 75, pl., XII.,  
figs. 8, 8a.*Hab.* Pine Mountains, Queensland.

63. *CACOPHIS HARRIETTÆ*. Krefft.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1869.—Snakes of Australia, p. 76, pl. XI., fig. 13.

*Hab.*—Port Curtis, Queensland.

64. *CACOPHIS KREFFTHI*. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3.) Vol. XII., p. 361.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 74, pl. XI., figs. 5, 5a.

*Hab.*—Clarence River, New South Wales; Ipswich and Wide Bay, Queensland.

65. *CACOPHIS MODESTA*. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4.) Vol. IX., p. 35, pl. 3, fig. c.

*Hab.*—West and North West Australia.

Genus. *VERMICELLA*. Gray.66. *VERMICELLA ANNULATA*. Gray.

(*The Ringed Snake.*)

Gunth. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 236.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 78, pl. XI., figs. 12, 12a.—M'Coy, Prod. Zool, Vict., Dec. 7, pl. 52.

*Hab.*—All Australia.

67. *VERMICELLA BERTHOLDI*. Jan.

Jan. Icon. Year not given.

*Hab.*—West Australia (Gunther).

68. *VERMICELLA LUNULATA*. Krefft.

Snakes of Australia, p. 79, pl. 12, figs. 14, 14a.

*Hab.*—Upper Burdekin. A doubtful species.

Genus. *ELAPOCRANIUM*. \* Macleay.69. *ELAPOCRANIUM ORNATICEPS*. Macleay.

*Elapidocephalus ornaticeps*, Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, Vol. II., p. 321.

*Hab.*—Port Darwin.

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\* Substituted for *Elapidocephalus*, a name previously used by Dr. Gunther.

## Genus. HOPLOCEPHALUS. Cuv.

## 70. HOPLOCEPHALUS ATER. Krefft.

Snakes of Australia, p. 55, pl. XI., fig. 11.

*Hab.*—Flinders Range, South Australia.

## 71. HOPLOCEPHALUS BRANSBYI. Macleay.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales. Vol. III., p. 52.

*Hab.*—Sutton Forest, New South Wales.

## 72. HOPLOCEPHALUS CORONATUS. Schleg.

Gunth. Cat. Snakes, Brit. Mus., p. 215.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 62, pl. VI., fig. 3.

*Syn.* *Elaps coronatus*, Gray in Capt. Gray's Aust. *Alecto coronatus* Dum. and Bibr., p. 1255, pl. 76, fig. 2.

*Hab.*—West and South Australia.

## 73. HOPLOCEPHALUS CORONOIDES. Gunth.

Cat. Snakes, Brit. Mus., p. 215.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 62, pl. XII., figs. 1. 1a.—McCoy, Prod. Zool. Vict. Dec. 11., pl. 11, fig. 9.

*Hab.*—Tasmania, Victoria, Bombala, New South Wales.

## 74. HOPLOCEPHALUS CURTUS. Schleg.

(*The Brown Banded Snake, New South Wales. The Tiger Snake, Victoria.*)

Gunth. Cat. Snakes, Brit. Mus., p. 216.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia. M'Coy, Prod. Zool. Vict. Decade 1, pl. 3.

*Hab.*—All Australia.

## 75. HOPLOCEPHALUS DAMELII. Gunth.

Journ. Mus. Godeff. Hefte., XII., p. 46.

*Hab.*—Rockhampton and Peak Downs.

## 76. HOPLOCEPHALUS FLAGELLUM. M'Coy.

Prod. Zool. Vict., Dec. 2, pl. II., fig. 1.

*Hab.*—Neighbourhood of Melbourne.

## 77. HOPLOCEPHALUS GOULDII. Gray.

Gunth. Cat. Snakes, Brit. Mus., p. 215. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 60, pl. XII., fig. 2.

*Syn. Elaps gouldii*, Gray in Captain Grey's Aust.

*Hab.*—West Australia.

## 78. HOPLOCEPHALUS MACULATUS. Steind.

Steindachner Voy. Novara, rept., p. 81, tab. 3.

*Syn. Denisonia ornata*, Krefft, Snakes of Australia. p. 82, pl. XI., fig. 4.

*Hab.*—Rockhampton.

## 79. HOPLOCEPHALUS MASTERSII. Krefft.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1866.—Snakes of Australia, p. 63, pl. XII., fig. 6.

*Hab.*—Flinders' Range, South Australia.

## 80. HOPLOCEPHALUS MINOR. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. XII., p. 362.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 67, pl. 6, fig. 8.

*Hab.*—West Australia.

## 81. HOPLOCEPHALUS NIGRESCENS. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. IX., p. 131.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 68, pl. 7, figs. 4, 4a.

*Hab.*—Port Jackson, Port Macquarie, and Clarence River, New South Wales; Wide Bay and Herbert River, Queensland.

## 82. HOPLOCEPHALUS NIGRICEPS. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. VII., p. 362.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 68, pl. 12, fig. 7.

*Hab.*—Inland districts of New South Wales.

## 83. HOPLOCEPHALUS NIGRO-STRIATUS. Krefft.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1864.—Snakes of Australia, p. 70, pl. 12, fig. 3.

*Syn. Alecto dorsalis*, Jan.

*Hab.*—Rockhampton and Cleveland Bay.

## 84. HOPLOCEPHALUS PALLIDICEPS. Gunth.

Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 214.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 59, pl. 11, fig. 1.

*Hab.*—Lachlan, Port Stephens, Clarence and Richmond Rivers, New South Wales ; Port Denison, Queensland.

## 85. HOPLOCEPHALUS RAMSAYI. Krefft.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1884.—Snakes of Australia, p. 66, pl. XI, fig. 2.

*Hab.*—Braidwood, New South Wales.

## 86. HOPLOCEPHALUS SIGNATUS. Jan.

Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 64, pl. XII., fig. 5.

*Hab.*—Victoria, Southern Districts of New South Wales, Ipswich, Queensland.

## 87. HOPLOCEPHALUS SPECTABILIS. Krefft.

Snakes of Australia, p. 61, pl. XII., fig. 4.

*Hab.*—Port Lincoln, South Australia.

## 88. HOPLOCEPHALUS STEPHENSII. Krefft.

Snakes of Australia, p. 58, pl. VI., fig. 7.

*Hab.*—Coast Districts of New South Wales, north of Sydney.

## 89. HOPLOCEPHALUS SUPERBUS. Gunth.

Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. p. 217. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 54, pl. VI., fig. 9. McCoy, Prod. Zool. Vict., Dec. 1., pl. II.

*Hab.*—New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. Known in Tasmania as the "Diamond Snake" and in Victoria as the "Copper Head."

## 90. HOPLOCEPHALUS TEMPORALIS. Gunth.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3.) Vol. IX., p. 130, pl. IX., fig. 11.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 65, pl. VI., figs. 5, 5a.

*Hab.*—South and West Australia.



91. *HOPLOCEPHALUS VARIEGATUS*. Dum. and Bibr.

Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 58, pl. VI., figs. 6, 6a, 6b.

*Syn. Alecto variegata and bungaroides.* Gunth. Cat. Snakes, Brit. Mus., p. 213.

*Hab.*—Sydney and Coast Districts South of Sydney in New South Wales.

Genus. *TROPIDECHIS*. Gunther.

92. *TROPIDECHIS CARINATA*. Krefft.

Snakes of Australia, p. 71.

*Hab.*—Clarence and Port Macquarie District.

Family. *VIPERIDÆ*.

Genus. *ACANTHOPHIS*. Daudin.

93. *ACANTHOPHIS ANTARCTICA*. Wagler.

(*The Death Adder.*)

Gray, Zool. Misc. and Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus., p. 34. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 80, pl. X. and XI., fig. 7. McCoy, Prod. Zool. Vict. Decade 11, pl. 12.

*Hab.*—All Australia.

## B. WATER SNAKES.

Family. *HYDROPHIDÆ* (Sea Snakes).

Genus. *PLATURUS*. Latr.

94. *PLATURUS FISCHERI*. Jan.

Icon.; Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1859.—Gunth. Rept. Brit. India, p. 356.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 90.

*Hab.*—Tropical Australian seas.

95. *PLATURUS SCUTATUS*. Gunth.

Rept. of Brit. India, p. 356.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 89.

*Hab.*—Seas from Port Jackson to China.

## Genus. AIPYSURUS. Lacep.

## 96. AIPYSURUS ANGUILLIFORMIS. Schmidt.

Gunth. Rept. Brit. India, p. 357.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia,  
p. 90.

*Hab.*—Tropical Australia seas.

## 97. AIPYSURUS FUSCUS. Fischer.

Gunth. Rept. Brit. India, p. 358.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia,  
p. 91.

*Hab.*—Australian seas.

## 98. AIPYSURUS LAEVIS. Lacep.

Gunth. Rept. Brit. India, p. 358. Krefft, Snakes of Australia,  
p. 91.

*Hab.*—Tropical Australian Seas.

## Genus. EMYDOCEPHALUS. Krefft.

## 99. EMYDOCEPHALUS ANNULATUS. Krefft.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1869. Snakes of Australia, p. 92.

*Hab.*—Australian Seas.

## 100. EMYDOCEPHALUS TUBERCULATUS. Krefft.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1809. Snakes of Australia, p. 93.

*Hab.*—Australian Seas.

## Genus. DISTEIRA. Lacep.

## 101. DISTEIRA DOLIATA. Lacep.

Dum. and Bibr. Erp. Gen. VII., p. 1331. Gunth. Rept. Brit.  
India, p. 359. Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 94.

## Genus. ACALYPTUS. Dum. and Bibr.

## 102. ACALYPTUS SUPERCILIOSUS. Dum. and Bibr.

Erp. Gen. VII., p. 1340. Gunth. Rept. Brit. India, p. 359.  
Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 24.

*Hab.*—South West Pacific Ocean.

## Genus. HYDROPHIS. Daud.

## 103. HYDROPHIS BELCHERI. Gray.

Cat. Snakes, Brit. Mus., p. 46. Gunther, Rept. Brit. India, p. 364.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 95.

*Hab.*—North Australian Seas.

## 104. HYDROPHIS ELEGANS. Gray.

Zool. Misc. p. 61.—Gunth. Rept. Brit. India, p. 369.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 96, pl. XII., figs. 16, 16a, 168.

*Syn.* *H. doliata*. Gray, Zool. Misc. and Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus., p. 51.

*Hab.*—Coasts of New South Wales and Queensland.

## 105. HYDROPHIS OCELLA. Gray.

Cat. Snakes, Brit. Mus., p. 53.—Gunth, Rept. Brit. India., p. 378, pl. XXV., fig. 8.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 97, pl. XII., figs. 15, 15a.

*Hab.*—Australian Seas.

## 106. HYDROPHIS STOKESII. Gray.

Stoke's Australia, 1, p. 502, tab. 3.—Gunther, Rept. Brit. India, p. 363.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 95, pl. XII., fig. 17.

*Hab.*—North Coast of Australia.

## Genus. ENHYDRINA. Gray.

## 107. ENHYDRINA BENGALENSIS. Gray.

Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 48.—Gunth., Rept. Brit. India, p. 381.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 98.

*Hab.*—Tropical Australian seas.

## Genus. PELAMIS. Daud.

## 108. PELAMIS BICOLOR. Daud.

Gray, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 41.—Gunth., Rept. Brit. India, p. 382.—Krefft, Snakes of Australia, p. 98, pl. 12, fig. 19.

*Hab.*—Australian Coasts, Port Jackson, Botany Bay.

An analysis of the foregoing list discloses the remarkable facts, that, unlike all other countries, the venomous snakes of Australia are much more numerous than the harmless; that out of 108 species of Ophidians known to inhabit Australia, 35 species only are innocuous, while 73 are venomous, and that no country in the world possesses so many species of poisonous reptiles as this. In India, which is looked upon as the home of venomous serpents, there is nothing like the same number. Dr. Gunther in the "Reptiles of British India," gives 18 species as the number of the *Elapidae* or venomous Colubrine Snakes and 19 as that of the Viperine Snakes, or 37 in all; whereas in Australia there are, after deducting the *Hydrophidae*, or Sea Snakes, 58 species. In America, too, also famed for its numerous reptiles, the numbers are few in comparison to ours. In that enormous Continent, extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic regions, there are scarcely more than twenty species regarded as venomous, though these, no doubt, belong chiefly to the much dreaded Family of *Crotalidae*, or Rattle Snakes. Such being the facts, it seems strange that cases, or reported cases, of snake bite, are so seldom heard of here. In India, where an annual record is kept of all casualties proceeding from this cause, I find that the deaths from Snake bite in 1877 amounted to 16,777, or one death to every 15,000 of the population, taking that at about 240,000,000. The same ratio of deaths applied to the present population of Australia, would give about 110 as the annual loss from Snake bite.

There is in this country no official record of deaths from this cause, but newspapers are so numerous and so widely spread throughout the country, that I am satisfied that no casualty occurs that is not duly notified once or even oftener in one or other of those publications. The probability is that not only are these cases repeated at intervals as fresh cases, but that some are not caused by the bites of venomous Snakes, or even of Snakes at all.

I think, therefore, that we may safely take it for granted, that no casualties occur in any part of this country, without its being publicly announced, and looking at the paucity of these announcements, we may confidently conclude that the Indian death rate is

in proportion to the population, quite ten times greater than ours. This immunity from Snake casualties, I shall not attempt to explain, it may be in part owing to the difference in the mode of life of the Australian, exposing him less to contact with the reptiles, or it may be that the Indian species are of more aggressive tendencies, but I would caution any one from being led into the belief that the immunity is owing to the harmless character of the Snakes themselves.

Fatal effects from Snake bite are rare, but that is because the bites themselves are rare. There is neither evidence nor reason to suppose that the virulence of the poison is less in the *Elapidae* of Australia than in those of India.

The venom of some Australian species of the genera *Diemenia* and *Hoplocephalus*, is, when introduced into the human system, as deadly in its effects as that of the Cobra of India or Rattlesnake of America, and I am convinced, notwithstanding the repeated tales of marvellous cures effected, that recovery from the effects of the bite of one of them, is, even under the most prompt and skilful treatment, a very rare occurrence.